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## SURRENDERED.

The Colorado Commonwealths  
Give Up Their Train

AND ARE NOW ALL UNDER ARREST.

The Wild Run Over the Missouri  
Pacific Railroad.

THE EFFORTS TO DITCH THE TRAIN

Fall, for the Five Hundred Coxeyites  
Simply Stop and Build a Road  
Around the Obstructions and Pro-  
ceed—United States Officers, Armed  
with Winchester, Finally Capture  
the Outfit—Senator Hoar Uses Vig-  
orous Language in the Senate Con-  
cerning the Coxey Business.

SALINA, KANSAS, May 10.—10:30 p. m.—The "war" is over. The intrepid Colorado contingent of the Common-  
wealth which has kept Colorado and Kan-  
sas in an uproar for two days, has sur-  
rendered unconditionally to United  
States Marshal Nealey. They were 450  
strong, and every man was put under  
arrest. The surrender was made peace-  
ably and the entire army is being taken  
to Topeka for trial. The special train  
is now on route with the captured army  
and is making rapid time on its return  
trip.

Three times their stolen train was  
reported stalled before cars and engines  
purposely run off the track ahead of  
them, and each time the railroad  
officials believed they were masters of  
the situation. But in less time than it  
took the railroad company to throw  
their engines from the track at one  
place and tear up the rails at another,  
the go ahead "wealers" had built a new  
track around the feeble obstructions  
and relaid the torn up rails with their  
force of 450 men.

The army's sympathizers were hoping  
that the dare devil band might run the  
gauntlet of United States Marshal Nealey's  
hundred Winchester and reach  
Topeka without further molestation.  
Once at Topeka they believed the train  
stealers would be free from care and  
penalty.

With United States Marshal Nealey  
and a force of fifty men, each armed  
with a rifle or shot gun, Wagoner  
started on a special train from Topeka.  
The forces and fire arms were increased  
en route, and when the special reached  
Scott City, Kansas, 100 deputies, each  
with a gun, were aboard.

The wild train reached Horace, Kan-  
sas, about 2 o'clock, where they found  
an east-bound mail and that had been  
held by the company. The wealers  
commanded this train to move and  
after an exchange of dispatches with  
the superintendent, the train sped  
away. Regarding this train as a safe  
pilot, the special kept close in its wake.  
Without mishap the runaways reached  
Scott City, which they approached  
warily. They saw fifty feet of track  
torn up in front of the station and  
100 men with rifles lined up on the  
station platform. The engineer reversed  
quickly and before the deputies had  
time to think their expected antagonists  
had disappeared in the distance from  
whence they came.

## A NOTE OF WARNING.

Senator Hoar Denounces the Coxey Busi-  
ness in Vigorous Terms and is Applauded  
by the Galleries—Where the Danger  
Lies.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 10.—In the  
senate to-day the Allen resolution to  
investigate the alleged police clubbing  
on May 1 came up and Mr. Gordon,  
(Democrat Ga.) took the floor. He  
said the Coxey movement was the  
child of the paternal theory of govern-  
ment. The remedies for existing con-  
ditions he said were to be found in the  
decadence of power.

Mr. Teller favored the resolution.  
He did not think the senate could re-  
fuse to investigate the police clubbing.  
He himself would furnish the names of  
witnesses. Whether Coxey was a crank  
or not did not matter. His scheme was  
absurd, as were a great many others  
put forward in the hour of distress, but  
it was not a wicked scheme; it only asked  
congress to provide work for the un-  
employed.

Mr. Stewart, of Nevada, maintained  
strenuously that Coxey had committed  
no offense and drifted gradually into a  
discussion of the general condition of  
the country, which he attributed en-  
tirely to the monetary policy of the  
government.

Mr. Hoar said Coxey knew that the  
law under which he was convicted was  
on the statute books. He came here  
with the deliberate intention of violat-  
ing it. He wanted to test the power  
of Congress in the court and when he  
found both court and jury against him  
he set up a howl.

"There is danger," said Mr. Hoar, "in  
such assemblies. They afford cover  
for one or two fanatics. It does not do  
to scoff. Within ten years an attempt  
has been made to blow up the houses of  
parliament; within two years another  
attempt to blow up the French assembly.  
Two Presidents of the United States  
have been murdered; one in a crowd  
at a depot, the other in a crowd  
at a theatre by misguided and fanatical  
persons to whom the peaceable assem-  
blages afforded an opportunity to es-  
cape. This is why, in the provisions of  
the riot law of every state, when the  
magistrate reads the act, all the people  
must go home. A man may be there  
with peaceable intentions, but if when  
the riot act is read he refuses to go, he  
is liable to punishment. Those who  
are peaceable shield those who are not."

"It is needless for me," said Mr. Hoar,  
drawing himself up and looking  
about the chamber, his eyes pausing  
when they reached Mr. Allen and Mr.  
Stewart, "to declare that I sympathize  
with all of my fellows in distress. I  
sympathize with them a great deal  
more than some who always prate of  
sympathy for the down-trodden in order  
to advance their disgraceful political  
ambitions."

The galleries burst into ringing ap-  
plause at this utterance, and in order  
to quell the demonstration, Mr. Faulk-  
ner, who was in the chair, was forced

to use his gavel vigorously and threat-  
ened to clear the galleries.

Mr. Hoar closed with an impressive  
declaration that the senate would stand  
on its constitutional rights, and that it  
would not be frightened into doing  
what was not best for the country by  
any mob demonstration or by declara-  
tions, whether they came from the  
camp of Coxey or the seat of the sena-  
tor from Nevada.

Mr. Harris closed the debate for the  
day with a few vigorous words favoring  
the resolution.

Mr. Gray (Dem., Delaware) got the  
floor one minute before 1 o'clock and  
was proceeding to say that he had  
never seen anything in connection  
with the Coxey movement that war-  
ranted Congress in taking the slightest  
notice of it, when the morning hour ex-  
pired and Mr. Harris insisted upon go-  
ing ahead with the tariff bill. After de-  
bate on the pending amendments the  
senate adjourned.

## Captured a Gondola.

TACOMA, WASH., May 10.—Sixty  
Coxeyites captured a single gondola  
car at 12:40 this afternoon at Cle-  
Elum, on the Northern Pacific main  
line and at 12:40 started on the down  
grade for Ellensburg. The car reached  
Ellensburg at 3:07 p. m., the sixty Cox-  
eyites joining a hundred or more of  
their friends here.

It is reported that sixty Coxeyites  
were arrested at Yakima this afternoon  
for last night's shooting.

## Kelly's Naval Fleet.

DES MOINES, IOWA, May 10.—Kelly's  
army on its way to Des Moines river to-  
night reached a point in Marion county,  
between forty and fifty miles from Des  
Moines. There is no fixed camp, but  
the army lies scattered along five or ten  
miles.

## Flour For Coxey.

ST. LOUIS, May 10.—A car load of  
flour on the way to Washington, con-  
signed to Coxey's army, passed through  
here to-day. The car in which it is be-  
ing shipped is gaily decorated with  
bunting and flags.

## KNIGHTS TEMPLAR

Adjourn After a Pleasant Session—The  
New Officers Elected.

WESTON, W. VA., May 10.—The twen-  
tieth annual convocation of the Grand  
Commandery of Knights Templar has  
adjourned; all the commanderies in the  
state were represented. Nothing but  
routine business was transacted. The  
usual parade was held, headed by the  
Mountain City cornet band from Fair-  
mont and the Weston band. The fol-  
lowing knights were elected for the  
coming year: W. U. Vanwinkle, Park-  
ersburg, Grand Commander; W. H. H.  
Holswade, Huntington, deputy grand  
commander; J. C. Rithelshaus, Wheel-  
ing, grand generalissimo; L. N. Tavaner,  
Parkersburg, grand captain general; J. A.  
Bryan, Parkersburg, grand prelate; J. A.  
Zorn, Wheeling, grand senior warden;  
George W. Feidt, Martinsburg, grand  
junior warden; D. W. Emmons, Hun-  
tington, grand treasurer; R. C. Dunnington,  
Fairmont, grand recorder; A. A.  
Lewis, Weston, grand standard bearer;  
Phillip Goodwill, Bramwell, grand  
sword bearer; C. H. Quinzel, Martins-  
burg, grand warden; J. S. Lewis, West-  
on, grand captain of the guard.

An elaborate banquet was tendered  
by St. John's Commandery, of this place.  
The next meeting of the grand com-  
mandery will be held in Fairmont on  
the second Wednesday of May, 1895.

## CAPITAL BRIEFS.

The house adjourned yesterday in re-  
spect to the memory of Congressman  
Brattan, of Maryland.

All the bills for the extermination of  
the Russian thistle have been reported  
adversely to the house.

General Coxey has been given until  
noon to-day by the District of Columbia  
commissioners to move his "army" from  
its present camp ground.

Major J. W. Powell, director of the  
United States geological survey, has re-  
signed, after serving thirteen years.  
The office pays \$6,000 a year.

Senator Harris will make an effort to-  
day to obtain consideration of his resolu-  
tion providing for 10 o'clock sessions.  
He tried it yesterday but was repulsed  
by Senator Hoar. Republicans will op-  
pose the tariff bill at every step, and  
will, therefore, fight the resolution.

The government secret service has  
begun a crusade against persons who  
use counterfeit reproductions of World's  
Fair medals and diplomas for advertis-  
ing purposes. Recently the secret ser-  
vice officers seized 18,000 checker boards  
on one side of which was a colored litho-  
graph reproduction of the World's  
Fair diploma. These checker boards  
were used by a root beer maker.

## BRIEFS FROM THE WIRE.

The Pan-Handle freight house at Co-  
lumbus was burned last night. Loss  
\$80,000.

The damage by Wednesday night's  
storm at Stillwater, Minn., will reach  
\$50,000.

At Southwest, Mo., seven armed men  
raided the bank and secured about \$1,  
000. Four citizens were wounded in  
the fight. The robbers escaped.

John Williamson, wife and five chil-  
dren, of Youngsboro, Ala., were poison-  
ed by eating canned salmon. Two of  
the children are dead. The others may  
die.

Galvin's army is encamped at West  
Newton, Pa. Galvin has given up try-  
ing to get to Washington over the Bal-  
timore & Ohio, and will try the Penn-  
sylvania road.

At yesterday's session of the National  
Union of Chiefs of Police, at St. Louis,  
after a protracted debate, Washington,  
D. C., was chosen as the next place of  
meeting.

Suit was instituted against Rev. Ma-  
lone, of Denver, the suspended priest  
of St. Joseph's church, to recover the  
shortage of \$12,000 alleged to exist by  
Bishop Matz.

A terrible wind storm in Indianapolis  
unroofed many buildings and many  
people were injured by flying debris.  
A child was killed. The storm pre-  
valled at other points in Indiana and  
Ohio.

Bishop Hendrix presided over the  
Southern Methodist conference at Mem-  
phis, and the devotional exercises were  
led by Rev. T. R. Wade, of the West  
Virginia conference. A memorial from  
the Woman's Missionary society asking  
admission to the conference was not  
concurrent in.

## WASHINGTON'S MOTHER.

Her Memory Receives a Tardy  
Tribute from Americans.

DEDICATION OF THE MONUMENT

Erected Over Her Long-Neglected  
Grave by the Women of the United  
States—The First Monument in the  
World to a Woman Contributed by  
Women—A Notable Occasion—Pres-  
ident Cleveland's Eloquent Tribute  
to American Motherhood—The Ban-  
quet by Washington's Masonic  
Lodge.

FREDERICKSBURG, VA., May 10.—The  
special train with the presidential party  
for the ceremony of unveiling the Mary  
Washington monument left Washington  
at 9 o'clock. President Cleveland was  
in a Pullman car in the rear with Secre-  
taries Gresham, Carlisle, Lamont, Dis-  
sell and Morton and Private Secretary  
Thurber, Mrs. Gresham, Mrs. Carlisle  
and other ladies. Another car carried  
Chief Justice Fuller and most of the  
Virginia delegation in congress. The  
Daughters of the Revolution of Wash-  
ington had two cars, the national ma-  
rine band another. The Alexandria  
light infantry boarded the train at that  
city. The run to Fredericksburg was  
uneventful. It occupied two hours. An  
immense crowd surrounded the station.  
As the train pulled in a presidential sa-  
lute boomed forth from the guns of the  
Richmond battery, and a scarlet coated  
band played "Hail Columbia."

President Cleveland and his cabinet  
came to the rear platform of their car  
where they were greeted by members of  
the reception committee, of whom one  
was Justice Harlan, of the United  
States supreme court.

Aligned along the adjoining streets  
were various organizations, conspicuous  
among them the confederate veterans,  
with the battle flags of the confederacy  
fluttering over them.

The procession was cheered by thou-  
sands of countrymen as it wound its  
way through the little town from the  
station to the green knoll topped with  
wooden stands, hidden in patriotic  
bunting were the Sons and Daughters  
of the Revolution and distinguished  
guests were assembled. One feature of  
the procession was the ladies on horse  
back who led the way. Then came the  
grand marshal, Adjutant General  
Charles J. Anderson, of Richmond, and  
his staff, followed by William J. Craw-  
ford, the architect of the monument.

Then followed President Cleveland,  
Vice President Stevenson and members  
of the cabinet in carriages, followed by  
the governor and staff and military or-  
ganizations and secret societies, con-  
spicuous among them being the mem-  
bers of the Fredericksburg and Alex-  
andria lodges of Masons, in which  
Washington had taken his degrees.

The programme for the dedicatory ex-  
ercises included addresses of welcome  
by Mayor A. P. Howe and Governor  
Charles T. O'Ferrall, Masonic cere-  
monies, an address by Lawrence Wash-  
ington, a descendant of Mary Washing-  
ton, an address by President Cleveland,  
and an oration by Senator John W.  
Daniel, the orator of the day.

SENATOR DANIEL'S ADDRESS.  
Senator Daniel said: George Wash-  
ington was the noblest figure that ever  
stood in the fore front of a nation's life.  
We are gathered to-day around his  
mother's grave.

"All that I am," said he, "I owe to  
my mother."

All that we are as a nation we owe to  
him. His debt is ours. It is many  
times multiplied. It is ever growing as  
the ever growing republic illustrates in  
its virtues and in its faults alike the  
merit of his example and the wisdom of  
his teachings. Beholding the monu-  
ment, we realize that the debt is ac-  
knowledged and realize that no limita-  
tion of time can bar rendition of jus-  
tice to a noble fame.

Our gratitude goes forth to our coun-  
try women who have so worthily  
achieved this work. Men attempted  
it and left it half accomplished. The  
state and federal governments alike  
contemplated, discussed and then pos-  
tponed it. Our noble women undertook  
it, and it is done. We thank you,  
madame, you, Mrs. President, and your  
companions of the Mary Washington  
Association. Your success is your re-  
ward, and you will be henceforth blend-  
ed in our generation with her whose  
name is carved on this sacred stone.

It was fitting indeed that your pious  
hands should rear the first monument  
on the earth erected by women to a  
woman, and fitting, too, that it should  
bear the name of Mary, the mother of  
Washington.

There were ten thousand Mary  
Washingtons among the mothers of the  
revolution, and in honoring her we  
honor the motherhood of heroic days  
and heroic men. It was in his charac-  
ter, all sufficient in every emergency,  
that was displayed in the over towering  
greatness of George Washington, and it  
is not doubted that this character was  
toned down and shaped by a mother's  
head. The principles which he applied  
to a nation were those simple and ele-  
mentary truths which she first imprinted  
upon his mind in the discipline of home.

Senator Daniel reviewed eloquently  
the facts of history concerning the  
mother of Washington which are known,  
and discussed the spirit of the times in  
which George Washington was reared.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND SPEAKS.

President Cleveland responded to  
Governor O'Ferrall. The President  
said:  
"GOVERNOR O'FERRALL, MR. MAYOR  
AND FELLOW CITIZENS:—I speak for  
those who are to-day greeted as the offi-  
cial guests of Virginia and Fredericks-  
burg when I return sincere thanks for  
the hearty welcome that has been ex-  
tended to us in behalf of both the state  
and city. Our appreciation of the  
warmth of your reception is not dim-  
inished by the thought that in the light  
of the highest meaning, belonging to  
this occasion there are no guests here.  
We have assembled on equal terms to  
worship at a sacred national shrine.  
Nothing can be more important to those  
who have assumed the responsibility of  
self government than the cultivation  
and stimulation among themselves of  
sentiments which ennoble and elevate  
and strengthen humanity. As a clear  
and wholesome stream must have its

flow from a pure fountain head so must  
a clean and beneficent popular govern-  
ment have its source in pure and mor-  
ally healthy men. This purity and this  
moral health are in nothing better ex-  
emplified than in a love and reverence  
for fatherhood.

The man who said he cared not who  
made the people's laws if he could write  
their song might have said with more  
truth that he could gauge the strength  
and vigor of a people and their fitness  
for self-government if he knew the  
depth and steadfastness of their love  
for their mothers. I believe that he  
who thinks it brave and manly to out-  
grow his care and devotion for his  
mother is more than he who has no  
music in himself, fit for treason, strat-  
agem and spoils, and should not be  
trusted. Let us recall to-day as con-  
clusive proof of the close relation be-  
tween American greatness and a lasting  
love and reverence for our mothers the  
proud declaration of George Washing-  
ton, 'All I am, I owe to my mother'; and  
let us not forget that when his glory  
was greatest and when the plaudits of  
his countrymen were loudest he valued  
more than these the blessing and ap-  
proval of his aged mother.

"While these exercises cannot fail to  
inspire us anew with reverence for  
American motherhood, we will remem-  
ber that we are here to do honor to the  
women who gave to our nation its  
greatest and best citizen, and that we  
have the privilege of participating in  
the dedication of a monument erected  
by the women of our country in loving  
and enduring testimony to the virtues  
of the mother of Washington. Let us  
be proud to-day that the nobility of  
this woman exalted from a distin-  
guished foreigner the admission, 'If  
such are the matrons of America, who  
may well boast of illustrious sons,' and  
that Lafayette, who had fought with  
her son for American independence de-  
clared after he had received her bless-  
ing 'I have seen the only Roman  
matron living at this day.' Remember-  
ing these things let us leave this place  
with our love of country strengthened  
with a higher estimate of the value of  
American citizenship and with a prayer  
to God that our people may hold fast  
to the sentiment that grows out of a love  
and reverence for American mother-  
hood."

At 3 o'clock a banquet was tendered  
the distinguished guests, Vice President  
Stevenson was the principal speaker  
and George Alfred Townsend, "Gath,"  
read a poem.

DESCRIPTION OF THE MONUMENT.  
The monument was made at Buffalo,  
N. Y., and is a plain granite monolith,  
fifty feet high, standing upon a base  
eleven feet square. It bears the inscrip-  
tion:

"Mary, the Mother of Washington."

The monument was made by the per-  
sistent efforts of the patriotic women.  
Mrs. Amelia C. Waite, widow of the  
late chief justice of the United States  
supreme court, and Mrs. Margaret Hot-  
zel, of Clifton Station, Va. It was paid  
for by the contributions from almost  
every state in the union. The idea of  
building this monument has existed  
ever since 1850. In 1833 Mr. Silas E.  
Burroughs, a prominent merchant of  
New York, offered to construct in  
Fredericksburg at his own expense a  
monument to the mother of George  
Washington. The work was begun but  
Mr. Burroughs met with financial re-  
verses and was obliged to postpone the  
completion of his plan until he could  
retrieve his fortunes.

He died before he was able to resume  
work. In 1860, however, the Mary  
Washington Memorial Association was  
formed with Mrs. Waite at the head  
and Mrs. Hotzel as secretary, and the  
work of raising money for the monu-  
ment commenced in earnest. All the  
work had to be done over again, the  
stone work done under the direction of  
Mr. Burroughs having by this time  
crumbled away.

The monument does not stand upon  
the site of the house in which George  
Washington was born. He was born  
near the village of Wakefield, on the  
bank of the Potomac river, sixty-five  
miles below Washington. The monu-  
ment has been raised over his mother's  
long neglected grave a quarter of a mile  
or more beyond the city limits of Fre-  
dericksburg, on what was once the farm  
of Col. Fielding Lewis, husband of her  
daughter Betty.

Fredericksburg Lodge No. 4, of Free  
Masons, in which George Washington  
was made a Mason, gave a banquet at  
the Opera house after the ceremonies  
around the monument. Covers were  
laid for 350 people.

## CLEVELAND AND FREE MASONS.

During the banquet President Cleve-  
land entered the hall quietly and was  
standing in the center of the stage with  
the members of his cabinet and their  
ladies before he was recognized. Then  
the house shook with yells when Judge  
James B. Senior introduced the Presi-  
dent, pointing to the portraits of Wash-  
ington and Andrew Jackson above the  
proscenium arch and alluding to Mr.  
Cleveland as the legitimate successor of  
both. The President responded.

"GENTLEMEN:—I am a good deal em-  
barrassed by the mention of my two dis-  
tinguished predecessors and by the fact  
that they are both members of the so-  
ciety under whose auspices this ban-  
quet is given. I congratulate the mem-  
bers of the fraternity represented here.  
I am obliged to acknowledge my own  
shortcomings in not being a member of  
it. Perhaps it is my fault; certainly it  
is my misfortune. Those in fault seek  
compensation. I too have the honor to  
belong to a great fraternity, one of which  
George Washington and Andrew Jack-  
son were prominent members. A fra-  
ternity whose grip means a united  
stand for American interests, whose  
pass-word is the people's cause and un-  
der all circumstances, whose temple is  
not as old as the temple of Solomon,  
but as old as American institutions, in  
fraternity that can never die, for its  
fruits will always be before the world.  
Would you know the name of this  
fraternity, it is the brotherhood of free  
and accepted and patriotic American  
citizens."

## IN HAWAII.

The Election is Quiet—Royalists Boast of  
a Restoration.

HONOLULU, May 8, PER STEAMER ALA-  
MEDA VIA SAN FRANCISCO, May 10.—The  
election for delegates to the constitu-  
tional convention was held yesterday  
and passed off in a very quiet manner.  
No royalist candidates were in the field.  
A number of prominent royalists  
have set June 1 as restoration day. It  
is stated that they expect to be fully  
armed by that time, and intend to make  
an attack on the provisional govern-  
ment. The government officials take  
no stock in the rumor.

## OHIO RIVER ROAD.

Annual Meeting of Stockholders at Park-  
ersburg—Old Officers Re-elected—Road  
in Good Condition.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE INTELLIGENCER.  
PARKERSBURG, W. VA., May 10.—The  
annual meeting of the directors and  
stockholders of the Ohio River Railway  
Company was held to-day at the office  
of President Thompson in this city.

After hearing the report of the presi-  
dent and transacting routine business,  
the officers of the road were all re-  
elected.

The directors were greatly pleased  
with the condition of the road and the  
excellent manner in which the com-  
pany's affairs have been managed.

Messrs. Clark and Harkness went  
south over the Ohio River road at noon.  
Col. W. P. Thompson went to Wheel-  
ing this afternoon and Senator Camden  
will return to Washington Saturday.

President George W. Thompson, of  
the Ohio River Railroad Company, sub-  
mitted to the stockholders and direc-  
tors of that company to-day his tenth  
annual report of the operations of the  
company for the fiscal year ending De-  
cember 31, 1893. It is an admirable re-  
port, showing every detail of the opera-  
tions of the road. It also shows the  
road to have stood the financial storm  
in splendid condition.

The gross revenue of the company  
for the first six months of the year in-  
creased \$62,402.38.

The gross earnings for the year 1893  
were \$700,291.65, a decrease of \$4,574.09,  
or 0.61 per cent as compared with 1892.  
The total tonnage carried in 1893 was  
474,582 tons, a decrease of 34,569 tons,  
or 6.73 per cent. The tonnage originat-  
ing on the road shows a decrease (mostly  
in forest products) of 57,141 tons, equal  
to 18 per cent, while that received from  
other roads (principally branch lines)  
increased 22,572 tons, or 12 per cent.

The average rate per ton per mile was  
in 1893 0.708 cent, as against 0.758 cent  
in 1892, an increase of 0.003 of a cent.

Passenger earnings show an increase  
of \$5,093.03, due chiefly to the earnings  
of the Huntington & Big Sandy Motor  
Line, there being but a slight increase  
on the main line as compared with last  
year.

## LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS.

The Brotherhood Meeting at St. Paul.  
Chief Arthur's Report.

ST. PAUL, MINN., May 10.—The Metro-  
politan opera house was handsomely  
decorated with flowers when the Broth-  
erhood of Locomotive Engineers met  
this afternoon and every one of the  
2,000 seats were filled. The exercises  
were very interesting throughout, but  
the address of Archbishop Ireland was  
the feature of the meeting, containing  
some strong talk on the labor question.

Grand Chief Arthur closed the ses-  
sion with his biennial address. After  
some general remarks on the prosper-  
ity of the Brotherhood, Mr. Arthur re-  
ferred to the depression in general busi-  
ness and regretted that many of the  
people would fail to learn the lesson of  
individual economy that should be  
taught by their experiences of the past  
year. With that lesson learned the peo-  
ple would be less in a position to suffer  
from the fluctuations in trade.

During the past two years the Broth-  
erhood has paid 405 insurance  
benefits to the amount of \$943,200, mak-  
ing a total of \$4,721,309 paid to widows  
and orphans since the Brotherhood was  
organized in 1867. Thirty eight sub-di-  
visions have been added since the last  
convention, making a total of 525 sub-  
divisions, representing 35,000 members.

All differences of opinion with rail-  
road companies were adjusted satisfac-  
torily save in the cases of the Ann  
Arbor and the Lehigh roads, a full re-  
port of which was made at the time.  
He believed the men fully justified in  
their action at that time. He heartily  
endorsed arbitration, which should be  
compulsory rather than to allow labor  
troubles to go too far.

## NEW RIVER MINES.

The Operators Treat the Columbus Con-  
vention With Contempt—Trouble Ex-  
pected With Strikers.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE INTELLIGENCER.

CHARLESTON, W. VA., May 10.—At  
meeting of the New River Coal and  
Coke Exchange at Clifton Forge, Va.,  
last night all the operators voted to send  
no delegates to the Cleveland conven-  
tion. The New River operators posted  
notices on the doors of employes'  
houses telling them that if they did  
not go to work by Monday, the 14th, at  
the old rate to consider themselves dis-  
charged and vacate. Trouble may ensue  
if an attempt is made to eject the men.  
New River and Kanawha operators are  
firm in their stand and say they will  
not permit Ohio to run the coal business  
in West Virginia. They treat the con-  
vention with contempt. Everything is  
quiet here. No railroad business is be-  
ing done. The C. & O. and K. & M. are  
cutting expenses every possible way.

## THE COKE STRIKERS.

A Mass Meeting at Mt. Pleasant—Will Stay  
Out All Year if Necessary.

MT. PLEASANT, PA., May 10.—A mass  
meeting of coke strikers were held here  
to-day and was attended by thousands  
who marched here from all sections of  
the region. President Nugent, of the  
National United Mine Workers, and  
other prominent leaders, spoke. Each  
of the speakers showed the folly of  
labor attempting to win a strike by  
resorting to violence.

The meeting closed with a resolution  
to stay out the balance of this year if  
necessary to win.

## No Trouble in Samoa.

AMA, SAMOA, April 25.—Per Steamer  
Alameda, San Francisco, May 10.—No  
fighting among natives has occurred  
since the last correspondence.

The cessation of hostilities among the  
natives is probably due to the united  
efforts of the American, British and  
German consuls, who have shown a  
marked capacity for dealing with the  
difficulties of the unpleasant situation.

## CABLE FLASHES.

Emile Henry, the Paris anarchist,  
will be beheaded to-morrow.

The Hungarian house of Magnates  
has rejected the civil marriage bill. A  
cabinet crisis is expected in conse-  
quence.

M. Bernard Dattannoux, the French  
explorer, claims to have arranged with  
the Kelut tribes for a free passage for  
French caravans going to and from  
Sokoto, Bornu and other states of the  
Niger and Lake Tchad regions.

## INNOCENTS ABROAD.

The West Virginia Editorial Asso-  
ciation in Pittsburgh,